

The National Republican.

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Amusements.
NATIONAL.—"A Bunch of Keys; or, The Hotel." FORBES—Rose Eytinge in "A Winter's Tale."
DINE MURKIN.—Madness and evening performance. COMIQUE.—Alceta Durand's Female Folly Troupe.

Auction Sales.
TO-DAY.
By WEEKS & CO.—Every Thursday morning, sale of furniture, carpets, and household goods of all kinds.
FUTURE DAYS.
By WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO.—The private collection of paintings of Mr. F. G. Cole, of Philadelphia, Nov. 12, 13, and 14, at 9 p. m., at 100 1/2 St.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1883.

The Republican will soon have a carefully prepared index of the leading and active forces of this city, to be circulated through all parts of the country.

This index will offer unusual advantages to our business and professional men to widely represent their interests.

Our agent will call to explain the nature of the novel enterprise, and we hope our live business men will give it their hearty support.

The Bloody Revolution in Virginia.

The bourbon seizure of Virginia by force of arms is the worst blow that has befallen the south since Andrew Johnson persuaded the people of that section to reject the fourteenth amendment. It is a triumph over Virginians who were bringing that ancient commonwealth into her proper relations with the north, the nation, and the age. It is a staggering blow to the work of restoration which was going on between the two sections, and is an invitation to the reopening of the bitter sectional contest of fifty years.

The coalition entered into between the liberal democrats and the republicans two years ago placed Cameron in the executive chair by 12,000 majority. This was reduced to about 6,000 last year by the depressing influence of the fierce strife between northern republicans. It was evident to all the bourbon leaders this year that only desperate measures could prevent a third defeat of their cause by the coalition. The Ohio election gave them hope; but they soon saw that our friends in Virginia were not to be stampeded by that. Then came the movements that led to the introduction of the shot-gun policy. We have a letter from a prominent citizen of Richmond, dated on election day, in which he said: "The Mississippi plan has been put in full operation in Virginia, and I cannot for fear the result."

The utmost effort has been made by the bourbons at all times since the formation of the coalition to draw the color line for the whites. This usual appeal to race prejudice was constantly made. But the white liberals laughed at it, and went on in their warfare on bourbonism. It was finally decided to bring to bear the policy which had proved so efficacious in Mississippi in 1875 and other states afterward. Ignoring the fact that the coalition had elevated to power ex-confederates and life-long democrats of high character, the means were decided on which had been defeated in Mississippi and South Carolina only on the plea that in no other way could those states be saved from "carpet bag rule." A circular was prepared entitled "Coalition Rule in Danville," in which the coalition was designated as "the negro party." The character and purpose of this document may be judged by the following extracts:

Negro women have been known to force ladies from the pavement, and remind them that they will learn to step aside the next time. In several instances white children have been struck by grown negroes. We know several cases where the lie has been given to a white lady to her face by a negro. It is a very common practice for the negroes who are employed about our houses to allude to white ladies and gentlemen as men and women and to negroes as ladies and gentlemen.

That this circular was not gotten up for the benefit of the people of Danville is evident from the following extract:

Now, fellow citizens of the Valley and the Southwest, we cry out to you in our affliction to deliver us from this awful state of humiliation and wickedness. We appeal to you by that sympathy which constitutes the bond of union between honorable men struggling in the cause of freedom to help us to throttle this viper of negroism that is stinging us to madness and to death by voting against the coalition radical candidate, who are yelling and screaming with delight at the prospect of fastening its fangs into us forever. * * * Help us, fellow citizens, by voting for the conservative democratic candidates for the legislature, for unless they are elected we are doomed.

This incendiary document will not be believed by any but the most credulous. It is asking too much of rational men to believe that such things as are therein recited could go on without proper redress through the usual channels in a city of 8,000 people, of whom between 3,000 and 4,000 are white. It is incredible that people in a remote section of the state would be called upon to help the white men of Danville to protect their wives and children from ruffianism and insult at the hands of negroes. People who were really being stung "to madness and death" would not have remained silent until it was two weeks ago, and then simply ask as a remedy the election of a democratic legislature, which would not be likely to assume the government of the city of Danville. The circular of itself would have accomplished no result, but when a massacre of negroes occurred at Danville on the Saturday before election it was very natural that the circular should be taken in explanation of it.

When the news of the massacre reached the distant places in the Southwest and the Shenandoah Valley it had assumed the name of "a war of races," and the excited whites were called upon to decide on which side they proposed to stand in a war of that kind. No wonder that before an issue thus falsely made up a panic ensued.

There need be no other explanation of the remarkable changes in the sections referred to. It simply shows that the shot-gun is the bourbon's trump card, and that when pressed by a majority against them they can play it in Virginia as dexterously and as unscrupulously as they can in South Carolina or Mississippi. It is only new proof of the inequality of the struggle between civilization and barbarism. The rule of force has prevailed in Virginia over the peaceful rule of the ballot box, for of what use is the ballot box if men are warned that the penalty of voting is death?

There was but one massacre in Virginia, and in it only seven "niggers" were killed. The necessities of the occasion demanded no more. It terrified enough blacks and deceived enough whites by the cry occasioned of "a war of races" to transform Virginia for this year at least.

But this terrible bourbon weapon acted as a boomerang in the hands of those who used it. While it frightened the morally timid and the prejudiced whites in some sections of Virginia, it was like the beating of the long roll to the republicans of the north. The first gun at Fort Sumter fired the northern as well as the southern heart, and the Danville massacre was a notice served on the people of the north that brave and independent southern democrats should suffer if they dared attempt to muzzle the bourbon bloodhound. What new way can be found to protect good citizens at the south we do not now clearly see. The brave Mahons was himself assaulted at the polls on Tuesday. We only know that the madness of the bourbons will not be kept within southern bounds, for the same deadly shots at Danville, which on Saturday last proclaimed a solid south just as surely proclaimed a solid north!

Northern republicans will close up their ranks, and will know no differences until a bourbon restoration in 1884 shall have been made impossible.

A Democratic Mark Tapley.

Dear, charming Pulitzer! Dear, cheeky Joe! Submerged by the returning wave of republicanism in New York state, lifted from his feet, and thrown high up among the seaweed and shells that indicate the old high water mark, as soon as he can free his mouth of the salt water forced into it he makes the following cheerful remarks to the drowned democratic rats around him: "The democratic party achieved a decisive and significant victory." Then he looks out upon the flood, and, shivering in the cold and wet, he raises his voice and indulges in German mysticism like this: "It was more than a party success. It reaches further and rises higher than a mere victory of democrats over republicans. It means 1884. It means a change in Washington. It means that the people are tired of the ruling party." Here Joseph took a brief rest, and gazed mournfully upon his defeated fellow-democrats, as if to see if one heart could be heard to beat in response to his. Then he gently hummed the words:

"But the beating of my own heart
Was all the sound I heard."

Then he went on declaiming about the imaginary victory of his party and what it meant with as much vim and earnestness as that with which Dick Swiveler and the marchioness eat imaginary viands off from imaginary plates. He mentioned casually "the triumph of the cause of self government in the Empire State" as though that were a cause for democratic congratulation, and as his drenched garments made him grow colder and his teeth to chatter he discoursed pleasantly of the great things which the democracy would do with the victory which he was praying they had won. Perhaps the most realistic paragraph of this phantasm of our great journalistic droll was that in which, with mock seriousness, he declared that "one marked feature of the democratic victory in New York is the evidence it affords of the total failure of the republican attempt to hoodwink the people on the tariff issue." The republican majority in New York on the head of the ticket being from 8,000 to 10,000, and both branches of the legislature being republican, the cake must be awarded to Happy Joe, who in all this sees cause for jubilation by the greatest two cent democratic organ in the world. We shall propose Joseph's name for admission to our party.

This splendid republican victory in Pennsylvania will cure the democracy of their proneness to suck protection eggs. The only reason why they ever tried to mix up protection with free trade was to order up a show to carry Pennsylvania. They nominated Dallas for vice president in 1844 as a sort of security that they would not violate their pledge to maintain the tariff of 1842. But after election Dallas himself gave the casting vote in the senate which repealed that tariff. Sam Randall has been ambitious to be the democrat whom protectionists would trust, so that his party would make him speaker as a bid for the electoral vote of Pennsylvania—and perhaps make him the nominee for the presidency. But alas! Pennsylvania is too far out of reach of the democracy to make it worth their while to attempt to carry it. So Mr. Randall has no wares to dispose of. The speakership will not be given to him as a bid for his state, and that reason being taken from under him it is likely to go where it will do some good. Wattersson's day of triumph has come.

Some people never will forgive gallant Phil Sheridan for the drubbing he once gave them. The Alexandria Gazette, flushed with the prospect of democratic victory, expresses itself in this characteristic swashbuckler style: "The Baltimore American says that 'Gen. Sheridan is Napoleon in appearance.' The reader will emphasize 'appearance.' What a description of a mighty man is such a comparison!"

The good news from all the northern states continues to come in. The republican party is retaking its forts, and has come back to stay.

CONNECTICUT comes back into the republican fold, and New England is again solid for the republican party.

ONE year of Butler's rule in Massachusetts was as much as the republicans could bear. The republicans who gave him victory last year to punish those who quarreled with him and drove him out of the party voted

this year to punish him for allowing himself to be driven out. That makes all even and brings Massachusetts home.

WHAT shall it profit the democracy to gain Virginia, and lose all they had at the north?

PETTY OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN.

Order Fixing Their Pay Promulgated by the Acting Secretary of the Navy.

Rear Admiral Nichols, acting secretary of the navy yesterday promulgated an executive order fixing the monthly rate of pay of the petty officers and enlisted men on and after the first of January next, as follows: Seamen gunners, \$34; quartermasters, coxswains, captains of forecabin, captains of top, captains of hold, firemen (second class), ship's tailors, ship's barbers, painters, musicians (second class), boatswains' mates, and gunners' mates, \$30 each; captains of afterguard and quarter gunners, \$27 each; carpenters' mates, \$24 each; ship's stewards, \$22 each; cooks to commanders-in-chief, cooks to commanders of navy yards, \$20 each; machinists (first class), \$20; machinists (second class), \$18 each; blacksmiths, apothecaries, yeomen paymasters, yeomen equipment, and yeomen engineers, \$20 each; gunboats (third class) and electricians, \$20 each; armorers, school masters, ship water, stewards to commanders-in-chief, and stewards to commanders of navy yards, \$15 each; chief boatswains' mates, chief gunners' mates, chief quartermasters, ship's cooks, firemen (first class), coxswains to commanders-in-chief and coxswains to commanders of navy yards, \$15 each; ship's corporals, \$12; landmen, \$10; boys and apprentices (second class), \$10 each; ordinaries (second class), \$10; apprentices (first class), \$11; apprentices (third class), \$9; master-at-arms, \$25; cabin stewards and ward room cooks and musicians (first class), \$22 each; warrant officers' stewards, \$24; warrant officers' cooks, \$20; masters of bands, \$32; buglers, \$23.

China Men Still Coming Here.

The treasury department has received from Senator Miller, of California, a copy of a letter written by him to the secretary of state, complaining that by the fraudulent practices of officers of the Chinese government hundreds of Chinese laborers are being landed on American shores. The treaty between the United States and China admits Chinese teachers, students, merchants, or those who desire to travel in the United States, and provides that an officer of the Chinese government shall issue certificates to such persons, and that the certificates so issued shall be considered as prima facie evidence that the holders thereof come within the provisions of the treaty. Senator Miller assumes that the recent arrivals consist largely of coolies, and that the certificates issued by the Chinese officers covering their certificates are evidently not so known as that they were not entitled to admission into the United States.

Bonds Redeemed.

Up to date the treasury department has received for redemption the following United States bonds:

115th call (matured).....	\$16,265,000
116th call (matured).....	3,233,750
117th call (matured).....	2,569,000
118th call (matured).....	2,569,000
119th call (matured).....	14,929,800
120th call (matured).....	15,565,400
121st call (matured).....	26,400,000
122nd call (matured).....	41,300,000
123rd call (matured).....	15,100,000

The bonds entered for redemption are \$124,000,000. During the recent office of Secretary Folger to redeem such bonds and pay interest thereon to date of presentation.

Seal Rock Lighthouse.

The lighthouse board is informed that the work of preparing a foundation for the proposed lighthouse on Northwest Seal Rock, Cal., has been completed without serious accident or loss of life. On account of the dangerous nature of this large rock, which is situated away off shore, it was anticipated that the work would be attended with a storm the sea dashes against and over the rock, throwing clouds of spray in the air, which can be seen for miles.

The Greely Relief Court of Inquiry.

The court of inquiry appointed to investigate the organization and fitting out of the Greely relief expedition and all the circumstances attending its failure will meet this morning in rooms in the old war department building specially prepared for its use, as has already been stated in THE REPUBLICAN.

The Electrical Exposition.

The state department is in receipt of information from the United States vice consul at Turin that there will be no division or distinction of nationality among the exhibitors at next year's electrical exposition.

"The Tendency Now Toward Arthur."

Grant and Lincoln would carry all the north and several states in the south. Arthur and Lincoln would be strong and successful. But Grant and Lincoln or Blaine and Lincoln would be perfect insurance of sweeping victory. There is no fact now in mind of candidates for the best man is the candidate all republicans want whoever he is—and after he is nominated every man who is a republican now or who has been honestly a republican in the past twenty years, will be for him with enthusiasm. We would rather see a president than any man living, and he would be a president who would give cause for every American to be proud of him over of his country. But we agree with him that we want both a strong man and a man we can elect for the candidate next year, and believe with him that the only man who can be elected is Arthur. We would support him on his own judgment. General Grant we would support as cordially as we have ever supported any candidate. The objections that were against him for a third term in 1880 no longer exist. Eight years of instruction have been given to the powers he placed in office, and no man on the face of the earth doubts his loyalty to his country or his ability to be its president. The name of Grant and Lincoln would bring the republican blood back to every heart that ever warmed with republican sentiment, and the two men would bring out the negro vote with their majorities in every state of the south. Arthur and Lincoln would be very strong, for President Arthur has proved himself to the complete satisfaction of the country a strong, safe, and desirable president, and Lincoln's name would draw to the ticket who are now the two most powerful men in the country. There is a history—and the best history is in American history—about his name, and he is a man in himself and his ability worthy of the position.

We think the tendency now is toward President Arthur. If so, we should be content, and the party will win. The other indications now are that Arthur and Lincoln are not nominated, that it will be either Grant and Lincoln or Blaine and Lincoln.

The Negro Must Go.

Academy Gazette.
The race question must of necessity soon become the problem, the settlement of which will tax the wisdom of American statesmen. The negro is the dark cloud upon the future of this country. There are now 7,000,000 of them, and though their rate of mortality is greater than that of white people, their fecundity is so much greater that their more rapid increase is not only proved by the census returns, but is apparent to all observers. Their religion has no relation to their morality. Instruction does not increase their superstitious and increase their intelligence. They are thrifless, prejudiced, ungrateful, and imbued with race animosity. Such a race, rapidly growing in number, and among a superior race is a matter of serious danger, for they afford the plastic material upon which ambitious demagogues exercise their skill. They are two million of them, and they are being assimilated with the white race as the negroes are.

What, then, must be done with them? If peaceable measures are to be resorted to they should be adopted at once, for it is plain to be seen that the two races can live together much longer, and the negroes, like the Chinese, "must go."

ARMY CLOTHING AND STORES.

Facts Presented in the Report of the Quartermaster General—Recommendations Made.

The annual report of the quartermaster general of the army, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, shows that the total resources were \$15,051,850, the total expenditures, \$13,756,077, leaving a balance on hand June 30, 1883, of \$1,295,773. During the year over two hundred officers of the line performed duty as quartermasters, and as such were charged with the responsibility for public property, and most of them with the disbursement of public funds. The customary sum of \$100 per annum allowed acting quartermasters, and as such were charged with the responsibility for public property, and most of them with the disbursement of public funds. The appointment of an enlisted clerk as post quartermaster sergeant is recommended as a permanent post garrisoned by not less than two companies, and that one enlisted clerk be allowed each post quartermaster. The construction of ninety new buildings, such as barracks, quartermaster's stores, store houses, guard houses, and other buildings, is recommended. The sum of \$147,175. Repairs to existing buildings have been authorized, at an estimated cost of \$462,530. The sum of \$51,852 has been authorized for improving the water supply and system of sewerage at twenty-one military posts.

The sum of \$74,968 has been authorized in the construction and repair of hospital buildings. The sale of 100 buildings, located in Louisiana, Louisiana, Tennessee, Texas, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado, has been authorized. For the care and maintenance of pest cemeteries the sum of \$2,000 has been set aside. In regard to quartermaster troops the necessity for so many very small and scattered military posts is fast diminishing, inasmuch as the Indians are collected on permanent reservations, but at the same time the necessity for larger permanent posts near Indian reservations and frontiers is increasing. An appropriation of \$125,000 is urged to replace the old dilapidated and unsuitable building used as a recruiting depot and training school for recruits at David's Island, near New York city. The sum of \$100,000 is recommended for rebuilding quarters at Jefferson barracks. The expense for transportation during the year amounted to \$2,149,051. The expense of military transportation, not paid out of the regular appropriation, comprise that provided overland by Pacific railway, in value \$245,144, which is credited on the debts of those railways, and that provided overland rail roads, and to which 50 per centum of tariff rates is paid under act of congress of June 30, 1882, and the balance of \$1,903,907. The sum of \$1,903,907 is credited on the debts of those railways, and to which 50 per centum of tariff rates is paid under act of congress of June 30, 1882, and the balance of \$1,903,907. The sum of \$1,903,907 is credited on the debts of those railways, and to which 50 per centum of tariff rates is paid under act of congress of June 30, 1882, and the balance of \$1,903,907.

Special attention is called to the debts of the army department to the United States for the release of railway material in 1863 and 1868. Of fifty railways so indebted the accounts of forty-six have been closed and settled. The four railways still in debt to the United States have made no cash payment for several years, and the indications are that the present unsettled and unsatisfactory condition of affairs will continue indefinitely, unless congress shall interpose. It is recommended that the quartermaster general be authorized to settle the entire business, and that it be transferred to some reliable department of the government. The total number of miscellaneous claims and accounts on file in the quartermaster's department is 37,400. Of these, 1,294, amounting to \$3,525,190, were acted upon, leaving the remainder unsettled. Action was also taken on 4,963 claims for quartermaster's stores, amounting to \$3,492,308, leaving unsettled 11,774 claims, amounting to \$9,223,355. Another \$3,347,000 has been obtained to sell the surplus old war stock on hand at depots not required for issue during the next five years, and instructions to dispose of it have been issued. Of the property issued for sale to the relief of sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi to the value of \$9,039, articles to the value of \$4,390 have not been returned. This is the case generally when property of the government is distributed to individuals or private use. The number of national military cemeteries now under the care and control of the quartermaster general's department is thirty-three and the number of internments 32,329.

The necessity of extending the Cypress Hills cemetery is pressed. For the perpetual occupancy and use of the national cemetery by the United States, it seems but just and reasonable that the Soldiers' Home, now situated on the site of the old cemetery, should be sold to the government. The suggestion that the projected new park on the Arlington grounds by means of a bridge meets with the hearty approval of the quartermaster general, and he invites special attention to the subject.

The grounds of the Arlington cemetery have been provided with substantial and permanent improvement, and with the care and attention devoted to its maintenance, always presents a handsome and attractive appearance. It is in reality not only a place of sepulture, but an extensive park of rare beauty, complete within itself, and it seems that it should be a place of instruction and beautification of the river front of Washington contemplated and inaugurated by special direction of congress.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

Annual Report of the Naval Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The annual report of the bureau of steam engineering is signed this year by Chief Clerk William H. H. Smith, there having been no chief of bureau since the retirement of Commodore Shock, in June last. The report shows a total expenditure for labor in constructing and repairing engines, boilers, machinery, &c., for purchase of materials, stores, &c., of \$1,142,065.39. From the appropriation of \$400,000 for preparing the monitors for launching \$57,541.54 was expended by the bureau of steam engineering, and \$84,000 by the bureau of construction and repair, leaving a balance of \$337,458.46. The report shows that the bureau of construction and repair has been successful in the completion of the engines, &c., for monitors Puritan, Terror, and Amphitrite now under contract, and for Monitor No. 2 yet to be contracted for.

The bureau favors the suggestions contained in the memorandum of the board of naval construction, which looks toward the reduction in expenditures of yards, and the report states that the bureau has endeavored to carry out so much as relates to matters under its cognizance, and expects to report to congress a decrease in the operations for maintenance of yards.

The report recommends that assistant engineers be more generally utilized in navy yards as heretofore the several shops for which they performed their duties and thus avoid the expense of salaries for master workmen or foremen.

The bureau reports the various shops under its cognizance to be in good working order, and equal to any present requirement for repair of engines, boilers, &c., or for the rapid and economical construction of modern machinery of first class design and workmanship. The boiler shops at Washington, New York, and Mare Island, have been greatly improved by the addition of modern machine tools, and are now producing first-class boilers for very large and heavy steel plates at a less cost per pound than has been done before in any yard or obtainable under contract. In this connection attention is called to the superiority of mild steel to iron in boiler construction. During the last four years the bureau has been making steel boilers at an average cost of 20 1/2 cents per pound, and it is expected that the cost will be further reduced by the use of the improved appliances for handling and working this material which have been put up in several of the navy yards.

With reference to the personnel of the engineering corps the acting chief quotes at length from the last annual report of Commodore Shock:

"The personnel of the engineering corps is in a satisfactory condition, and the quality of the work is of a high order. The personnel of the engineering corps is in a satisfactory condition, and the quality of the work is of a high order. The personnel of the engineering corps is in a satisfactory condition, and the quality of the work is of a high order."

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Shock with regard to the act of Aug. 5, 1882, making a reduction of 50 per cent of the working force of the engineering corps, and changing the manner of appointment of cadet engineers. In this connection the acting chief says: "I feel that his views and opinions derived from his long and wide practical experience, extending over the forty years of his active service as an engineer of the navy, should command the most careful attention and thoughtful consideration from everyone who may be called upon to pass judgment upon the subject."

The difficulty of securing engineering officers for each ship in service has already made itself seriously felt. With the number of assistant engineers fixed by the act approved Aug. 5, 1882, it is impossible to properly officer our ships in the engineering department.

To entrust the watches to the young naval cadets, except they may have had special training therefor, or to the present engineers, is but to invite disaster, and the occurrence of some great calamity can only be a question of time. If the lives of the officers and men of the navy are of less consequence, or if the care of the machinery of our vessels of war is of small importance, then such a system needs no criticism.

In conclusion the report calls attention to the fact that our government was the first to discover the advantages of technical education for its naval engineering officers, and the establishment of the assistant engineer system at Annapolis, and that England, with its existence depending upon the efficiency of its navy, speedily followed, and its training school for naval engineers has been fostered and encouraged by all public means.

NAVY ORDNANCE.

Annual Report of Commodore Sigsbee—Estimates for the Next Fiscal Year.

Commodore Sigsbee, chief of the bureau of ordnance, navy department, in his annual report, submits estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, amounting to \$2,710,071.50. Of this amount \$1,073,000 will be needed to supply the ordnance outfits of the monitors, Puritan, Terror, Miantonomah, Amphitrite, and Monitor No. 449,027 for the ordnance outfit of the four new cruisers; \$453,210 for fuel, tools, material, and labor, small arms, &c., and the remainder for general expenses of the ordnance department.

The work of preparation of type guns of high power has progressed as fast as the difficulties in procuring a proper quality of steel would admit. Of the forgings ordered in the preceding fiscal year only two sets have been received of quality suitable for making guns, and these have been taken in hand at the ordnance department of the Washington navy yard and pushed as fast as possible. These guns are of 6-inch caliber, and represent the hoop and the wire wound system. The former will be completed shortly, and with it will be settled all questions of kind of powder, weight of charge, and projectile.

The bureau was not so fortunate in orders in the United States for the manufacture of tubes for 3-inch guns, the steel makers in our country not having thus far been able to deliver any forgings of this size. There is some prospect, however, of one being received early in the year, and it is expected that they will be obtained. In the meantime, with the assistance of a gun (designed by the late Commodore Joffe) which has been lengthened to 30 calibers, important progress has been made toward the determination of the character of the powder suitable for use in the 6 and 8-inch calibers.

Through the exertions of Lieutenant Commander William N. Folger, in charge of the naval experimental battery, a class of powder has been prepared which gives satisfactory results in the gun mentioned, and it will doubtless be entirely successful in the bore of the regular service 6-inch gun behind 100 pounds of shot. The pressures thus far obtained are moderate, not exceeding 10,000 pounds per square inch, and the velocities are high—2,093 feet per second.

Forgings for the battery of the Chicago have been ordered, and they are now being manufactured. If they prove to be of a reliable quality, the machine forgings will be undertaken at once. Considerable delay has been experienced in the production of forgings, and it was found necessary to order those of the 8-inch gun from abroad. The attempt to obtain a suitable quality of high grade wire for winding guns has been attended with difficulty and delay. Such wire has not been manufactured in this country, and offers great difficulty in the commencement. The matter is still pending, but it is believed that progress can be made in this direction ere long.

Several forms of carriage for the high power guns have been tried, all with good success. Experiments have been conducted with steel armor piercing projectiles, both forged and unforged. Varying results were obtained, the best being the performance of an unannealed cast steel 6-inch shell, which penetrated 10 inches of iron bark by 20 inches of oak and 12 feet of earth, being upset only one-tenth of an inch. This was considered quite successful for a new branch of manufacture. The bureau has ordered two experimental compound armor plates from two celebrated Sheffield firms, and will put them in grading and determining the qualities of armor piercing projectiles.

A great deal of attention has been given to designs of monitor turrets, and several have been perfected, which it is thought will give the advantages of moderate sized, sufficient interior space, and convenience for the manipulating the guns. The three Hotchkiss revolving cannon ordered last year have been recently received, and will be soon put into service. The bureau has ordered from Mr. Hotchkiss two single shot and tide torpedoes, which will probably form a very efficient part of the defense against anti-mine torpedoes, and will be much employed in engagements between ships. Magazine small arms are still in a state of transition, and new models and devices are constantly coming forward. One of the celebrated Mauger projectors, electric search light, will be sent to the torpedo station for the purpose of experiment and instruction, and others will be equipped with dynamo and engines and issued to the service.

They are considered to be a powerful factor in defense against torpedoes, and are also very useful for a variety of military purposes on ship board. The importance of having a sufficient number of light and very swift boats from which to launch offensive torpedoes is well known to the department, and it is suggested that congress be again urged to make an appropriation for the purchase of one abroad. The designing and construction of gun cotton spar torpedoes for use on board ships has been successful, and is planned at the torpedo station, and there is every prospect of the navy being able soon to manufacture its own gun cotton.

Rebate of Taxes.

The commissioner of internal revenue is still receiving numerous letters inquiring why the claims for rebate of taxes paid on tobacco, snuff, and cigars are not being allowed and paid. The commissioner says: "These claims have been examined in this office, and such of them as were found to be allowable have been allowed and sent to the fifth auditor for his action. There is at present no appropriation from which they can be paid, nor will there be any until congress shall have convened and made one."

Counterfeiter Arrested.

An agent of the secret service bureau of the treasury department reports the arrest of Jacob Crezelous, at Marengo, Ind., for counterfeiting.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Lieut. A. J. Dabney has been ordered to medical service.

Lieutenant Commander John J. Price has been ordered to duty at Mare Island, and placed on waiting orders.

Leave of absence for three months on surgeon's certificate of disability has been granted Capt. H. F. Patz, assistant surgeon, United States army.

The record of the court martial in the case of Col. A. P. Morrow, 6th cavalry, charged with the murder of a private, is under consideration of the judge advocate general of the army for review.

During the absence of the paymaster general, Col. A. P. Morrow, 6th cavalry, now on leave of absence, has been ordered to proceed to New York city and report in person to the superintendent of the treasury department for assignment to a recruiting station.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

WHAT FOUR MAIDENS CAUGHT.
Four merry maidens summering west. Each cast her little net. Returning, they relate to "Ma" What fortune each has met.
"Oh, Ma," said Intellectual Jane, "I caught a college man."
"No money—but his stock of brains Would load a caravan."

"Oh, Ma," remarked young Sophy Ann, "I caught a splendid dog."
"No brains—but lots and lots of cash, And bluest sort of blood."

"Oh, Ma," said delicate Louisa, "I gained some strength and health; I also caught a journalist. Whose brains will gain him wealth."

"No time to fish had I," said Nan (Some thirty-four years old), "Yet, saying out to watch these girls, I caught a dreadful cold."

The Earl of Cork, accompanied by his son, Viscount Dungannon, a youth of 13, is doing Chicago.

WILLIAM V. BUTTES, the cowboy poet, is 30 years old, wholly without education, and spends all his time on the plains.

The unveiling of the Luther monument at Babylon has been fixed for the eleventh of November. The crowd expects, Prince William, the minister, and many high officials will be present at the celebration.

PROPHETIC alarmists seem determined to destroy the world, and since the prediction of Mother Shipton failed of fulfillment, recourse is had to an old French stanza, which puts the positive dissolution of mundane affairs down for April 23, 1886.

The city of Halle possesses one of the most interesting relics of Luther—a cast of his face, taken after death, in the night between the twentieth and twenty-first of February, 1546, when his corpse, while on the way from